

March 4, 1869.

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OF MEMBERS, RULES  
BY-LAWS, INSTITUTE  
KEEPER, AND TAB

cents each  
waistcoat pocket

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WILLIAMS, L.L.D

CHINA MAIL Office,  
KONG.

WITH APPENDIX  
1868,

Price, Ten Dollars.

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# THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."  
Vol. XXV. No. 1792. 號五月三年九十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1869. 日三十月正年巳已治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SHOOTER, DROWN & Co. Amoy, GILES & Co. Poonchong, Poonchong.

WITH APPENDIX, 1868, \$5.

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## New Advertisements.

### NOTICE.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA LIMITED.

MR ROBERT S. WALKER has this day been appointed Secretary to the Company, and Mr JOHN INGLIS, the present Acting Secretary, resumes his functions as Managing Engineer for the Company. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN INGLIS, Acting Secretary.

March 3, 1869.

### TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, on Pedder's Hill, containing Five Rooms with Out-houses attached. Water and Gas laid.

For particulars, apply to H. PESTONJEE SETNA, At Messrs F. & A. C. CAMARER & Co.'s Office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

### HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Fortnightly Market Circular published by the CHAMBER, will in future be deliverable from the Office of the Undersecretary from 10 A.M. of the morning preceding the steamer's departure. The Circulars are at the disposal of non-Members, on application to the Secretary, who will furnish particulars of cost, &c.

J. W. WOOD, Secretary, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Unpaid Capital of One Hundred Dollars per Share on the 20,000 New Shares of the Corporation's Stock will fall due on the dates following, viz:—

On 1st July, 1869, \$25  
1st July, 1870, 25  
1st Jan., 1872, 25  
1st Jan., 1873, 25

Shareholders electing to pay the whole or any portion of the above Calls by anticipation will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, until the respective dates at which the Calls shall fall due, and receipts for such payments will be issued at the Head Office and Branches.

By Order of the Court of Directors, VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager, Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$1.50 per Share on which \$25 have been paid, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors, VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 16, 1869.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DENT & Co.

A Second DIVIDEND of Five per cent. upon the amount of all claims admitted by the Trustees will be paid on the 15th May next.

On application to Mr G. OVERBERG, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, Creditors will be furnished with Warrants signed by the Trustees, which will be payable at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong, March 2, 1869. jun2

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice that the Ninth call of Fifty Dollars on the new Stock of the above named Company is due on the 1st June next and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged after the above date.

By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE N. MINTO, Secretary, Hongkong, March 1, 1869. jun1

### REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Undersigned is removed to the PREMISES, No. 68, Wellington Street.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE SONS & Co. Hongkong, March 1, 1869. mar7

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to leave the Colony, request that all persons indebted to him will make immediate payment of same and all persons having claims against him will present them for settlement by 31st March 1869.

FRED. M. HARSANT, GEORGE A. F. NORRIS, Hongkong, March 1, 1869. ap1

## New Advertisements.

### TO LET.

(With possession on the 1st May next.)

THOSE very desirable business Premises situated in the Queen's Road and extending to the Praya, at present occupied by Messrs BOWRA & Co. This Property can be divided into three portions, viz:—1. That on the Praya is detached and contains extensive Godowns on the ground and middle floors, with private residence on the upper floor and separate entrance thereto. 2. The portion adjoining the Praya, containing a Shop or Store, having Godowns on the basement floor, and Dwelling apartments on the upper floor. 3. The Central portion consists of two blocks of buildings, each two storied, and suitable for offices and godowns.

For Particulars apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 1, 1869. my1

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to notify their intention of retiring from business and offer the whole of their valuable stock at rates to secure an immediate sale.

The Stock consists of every description of Shipchandlery Goods, Ironmongery and Building Materials, Wines, Beer, Spirits and Family Stores, Electro-plated Ware in great variety, Druggists, Mats, Glassware, Dish Covers, Ladgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, Breach-Loading Rifles, Pistols, Cartridges, Sporting Shot, Gas Chandeliers and Brackets, &c., &c.; Oil Chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, and 6 burners; Peacock's Composition and Paints of all kinds.

And, Chubb's Fireproof Safes as under, 4 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 3 ft. 1 in. wide, 2 ft. deep, and several of smaller sizes. Chubb's patent Pad, Desk, Combination Lock, Drawers, Box, and other kinds, and Chubb's Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes.

A large assortment of Reading Books.

Must all be cleared by 31st March, (see advertisement above.)

BOWRA & Co. Hongkong, March 1, 1869. mar16

### FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ENGLISH and Anglo-German CONCERTINAS, HARMONIUMS, VIOLINS and VIOLIN STRINGS, FLUTES, NEW MUSIC, &c., &c. Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

C. WAGNER, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, March 1, 1869. mar-70

### THE next General MEETING of the Members of the MORRISON EXPOSITION SOCIETY, will be held in the London Mission House, on the 30th March, at 3 P.M.

D. B. MORRIS, Secretary, Hongkong, March 1, 1869. mar30

### PRAYA HOTEL.

Praya Central, (near the P. & O. Co.'s Wharf).

THE Proprietors, in opening the above Establishment, hope by strict attention in business to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

Board and Lodging on reasonable terms. Table d'Hôte every day, at 9 A.M., 1 P.M., and 7 P.M. Single Meals may be had on the shortest notice, at all hours. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

A. B.—Two first-class American Billiard Tables.

FRANCIS & SIMONS, Proprietors, Hongkong, February 26, 1869. if

### NAVY CONTRACTS, 1869-70.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the outside TENDER FOR FRESH BEEF, &c., will be received by the undersigned at or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, for the supply of the following articles for the use of the VICTORIA DEPOT, from the 1st April, 1869, to 31st March, 1870, viz:—

Fresh Beef, per lb. English weight. do. Vegetables, do. Sugar, do. Tea, do. Raisins, do. Rice, do. Salt, do. Oil, do. Firewood, do. Cwt.

Conditions of Contract can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at this office.

A. H. PRICE, Naval and Victualling Storekeeper, Hongkong Victualling Yard, 20th Feb. 1869. 6 mar

### NAVY CONTRACTS, 1869-70.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the outside TENDER FOR BISCUIT, &c., will be received by the undersigned at or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, for the supply of the following articles for the Navy Service, from the 1st April, 1869 to 31st March, 1870, viz:—

Biscuit, per lb. English weight. do. Soft Bread, per lb. do.

Conditions of Contract can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at this office.

A. H. PRICE, Naval and Victualling Storekeeper, Hongkong Victualling Yard, 20 February, 1869. 6 mar

## New Advertisements.

### NAVY CONTRACTS, 1869-70.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the outside TENDER FOR WATER, will be received by the undersigned at or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, for the supply of Water to H. M. Ships at this place, from the 1st April, 1869, to 31st March 1870.

Conditions of Contract can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at this office.

A. H. PRICE, Naval and Victualling Storekeeper, Hongkong Victualling Yard, 20th Feb. 1869. 6 mar

### WANTED.

A FOREMAN for the Printing Office of the Undersigned; an Englishman preferred. Salary \$100 per month.

DE SOUZA & Co. Hongkong, February 20, 1869. mar6

### HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—On and after the first day of March next, the office of this Company, situated under the Hongkong Dispensary will be closed. Letters can however be left as heretofore in a box placed for the purpose within the same building.

The Company's Stock of Chandeliers and other Fittings will, after the above date, be on view at the premises of Messrs LANE, CHAMBERLAIN & Co., Queen's Road.

A. NEWTON, Manager, Hongkong, February 18, 1869. my18

### NOTICE.

THE Office of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY, is removed to the Premises, corner of Wyndham Street and Queen's Road, opposite the Clock Tower.

All orders left at the above place, or sent to the Bakery at Wanchi, will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD, Manager, Hongkong, February 15, 1869. mar15

### BIELFELD & ZACHARIAE.

HAVE received by the last mail the Newest Style of PIPE

now in use by ALL men of fashion, and as only a few have come into their HANDS

early orders for the same are solicited.

Also, A well selected stock of Smokers' Articles, such as Carved Cigars, Briar-root Pipes; Havana Cigars (choice brands); No. 2 and 3 Manila Cigars and Cigarettes of the finest quality, in boxes of 200 and 500 each; Smoking Tobacco (choice brands); Cigarette Paper, Tobacco Pouches, Flint, &c., &c., &c.

Also a fresh supply of Russian Cigarettes. HONGKONG, Queen's Road, 88 & 90. SHANGHAI, Canton Road, 6. Hongkong, February 15, 1869.

### NOTICE is hereby given that the Captain and the Owners of the North German Barque "Albatros," will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the said vessel.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co. Agents, Hongkong, February 10, 1869.

### ANDREW MILLAR,

HOUSE, SHIP, and STEAM-BOAT PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH & BRASSFOUNDER.

FOR SALE, SHEET COPPER and COPPER PIPE, assorted sizes and thickness.

SHEET BRASS and BRASS PIPE, assorted sizes and thickness.

SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE, assorted sizes and thickness.

BRAZING SOLDER and BORAX. Stuffing Box and Plain Plug FLANGE COCKS.

STEAM WHISTLES, assorted sizes and patterns.

Engine-room GONGS and BELLS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TALLOW and WATER SYRINGES. Ship's Common and Double Valve WATER CLOSERS.

IRON, STEEL, COPPER, and BRASS WIRE, assorted sizes.

BRASS CASTINGS, Executed on Moderate Terms.

House Water Closets, Urinals, and Wash Hand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, fixed on the most improved principles, and at moderate Terms.

1. QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NOLLAR LANE, Opposite H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, 9th February, 1869. mar9

### BILLIARDS, BOWLS, and BAR.

NOTICE.

THE ORIENTAL BAR, BILLIARD ROOMS, and BOTTLING ALLEYS, having been enlarged and fitted up in a very superior style unequalled by any in the Colony, the Proprietors Re-open the above on Monday, the 11th January, 1869, to their friends and the public, and trust with civility, Good Liquors and the well-known reputation of this old-established House, to merit a share of their patronage. There are three first class Billiard Tables in a large airy and well-lighted room. The Bowling Alley needs no comment.

BROWN & Co., Proprietors, Hongkong, January 9, 1869. if

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BOWRA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on

MONDAY, 8th March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A.M., Household FURNITURE, Valuable Books, an assortment of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches; Chains, Rings, Brooches, Chronometers, Charts, Pictures, Flannels, Sedan Chairs, Choice Wines, Claret, Champagne.

The Effects of the late APEL, consisting of Wearing Apparel, a Piano-forte, Glass and Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at



## New Advertisements

mercantile men generally. It contains an account, historical and political, of all the open ports of these countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It has been carefully compiled and edited by Mr N. B. Dennys; and the elaborate maps

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We have thus given in outline some of the more prominent portions of the chapter devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the whole volume. Other chapters treating of Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and the remainder of the treaty ports, we can only enumerate. The pages describing Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and contain so much that is new to Europeans

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readers respecting its history, public buildings, and general characteristics, that would have been transferred from them to our columns. A complete and intelligible plan of the Imperial City and neighbourhood, gives us at least an accurate notion of the relative position of its divisions, streets, and places.

In the introductory chapter to the notices of the Treaty Ports of Japan will be found a succinct history of that Empire, together with remarks on its government, geography, and limits, which will be found particularly interesting as throwing a considerable light on a part of the world so long entirely, and still comparatively, unknown to Europeans.

The descriptions of Nagasaki, Yedo, Yokohama, and the other Treaty Ports of

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Japan, are as elaborate and entertaining as those of the Chinese ports. A copious index and a useful appendix containing many hints and much appropriate advice to travellers and others, is also included in the volume. The entire work affords a vast amount of information, pleasantly written, and we doubt not will be perused with interest by many who will never visit the Eastern seas.

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**LATEST SHIPPING.**

**ARRIVALS.**

March 5, *Juno*, N. Germ. barque, 259  
C. Iversen, Liverpool, Sept. 20, 331 tons  
Coal.—**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.**  
March 5, *Amur*, Russ. barque, 200  
Leon Gyllenpalm, Swatow, March 4, Bal  
last.—**Order.**

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**CLEARED.**  
*Kwang Tung*, for Tientsin.  
*Solent*, for Manila.  
*Dart*, for Pratas Shoal.

**PASSENGERS.**  
*Per Juno*, Captain and crew of N. G. barque *Madeira*.  
 Mr and Mrs Forbes and 2 ladies and others.

That, despite the ignorant theories about the conduct of the sequence there is a cheering of much to the of the Chinese foreign enterprise.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
The North-German barque *Madeira* left Hongkong on 23rd February, bound for Yokohama; on leaving port had moderate weather and wind from N.E. and heavy

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The North German barque *Junco*, from Liverpool, reports had bad weather, and heavy gales, from N.W. to W.S.W. for six days, and the crew feared the barque would be wrecked.

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after leaving Dover, 20 miles to the squads, 4th Nov. in long. 23.2° W. passed the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 4th Dec. in lat. 39.34 S.; reached Ombay passage on 21st Jan.; Manipo Straits on 2nd Feb.; Gilelo passage on 8th Feb.; Balintacan Channel on 28th Feb.; had strong gales from N.E., which lasted for 2 days; the weather moderated until arrival in port of 5th March; 106 days out. On 16th Jan. in lat. 14.5 S., long. 112.34 E., spoke the Brit. ship *Thetis*, from London bound for Shanghai, 69 days out; on 31st Jan. in Ombay passage, spoke the N. G. bark *A. E. Vidal*, from Cardiff bound to Cherbourg, 109 days out; on same day, spoke the N.

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**POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.**

By our ships  
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**MAILS WILL CLOSE:—**  
**For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW**  
**CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—**  
 Per "**KWANG TUNG**," on Sunday  
 next, the 7th Instant, at 7.50 A.M.  
 The Mails for Swatow, Amoy and Foo  
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Friday, the 5th instant, at 8 A.M.  
instead of at the time previously  
notified.

For MANILA.—  
Per "SOLENT," on Friday, the 5th  
instant, at 5 P.M.

A MARINE C  
week, by Mr  
Straits Settle  
of H. M.'s st  
used as the

For SHANGHAI—  
Per "ACHILLES," at 10 a.m., on Saturday next, the 6th instant.  
For NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA,—  
Per steamer "VULCAN," on Saturday the 6th instant, at 4 p.m.  
For YOKOHAMA—

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For SHANGHAI, —  
Per Messageries Imperiales Steamer  
"PHASE" To-morrow the 6th Inst.  
at 8 a.m.

We are glad to hear the effect that arose from the issue of the 22nd Feb. fire in which

1.—On the 1st October next, and thence forward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for Each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following

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Scene, vice, i.—	Cents
For sums not exceeding £2, .....	12
Above £2 and not exceeding £5, .....	24
" " £5 " £7, .....	42
" " £7 " £10, .....	48

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.

\*4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Colonies in which they

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AT, MARCH 5, 1869.

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land, while on the other hand it is impos-  
sible to let them pass without sincere and  
emphatic protest.

A very superficial reference to every  
cause of disturbance which has recently  
arisen will satisfy the most violent ad-  
vocates of Chinese immaculaateness that the  
condition here laid down has attended  
consular and naval interference in each  
particular case. At Yanchow a party  
of missionaries, whose sole claim to native  
enmity was the fact that they were mis-  
sionaries and foreigners, who had not  
(as falsely stated in the Times) "got  
into trouble by railing at a people's reli-  
gion, were the parties attacked." What-  
ever our opinions of the wisdom display-  
ed by Mr Taylor in the selection of the  
personal and costume of his coad-  
jutors, they had in this case done nothing  
to create offence except hiring a house,  
from which no proselytizing efforts  
had been commenced. The London and  
China Express has, we notice, fallen into  
the error of its more important daily con-  
temporaries and managed to confuse the  
question of whether Mr Taylor is a mis-  
guided zealot and the competent head of  
a mission with that of whether any pro-  
vocation whatever had been given to the  
native population. We have nothing  
to do with the sorapes into which Mr  
Taylor's party might have got. The only  
discussion (qua the Chinese) is as to  
whether reasonable or even slightly rea-  
sonable cause was given for the mobbing  
and attempt to roast the missionaries.  
We would even admit under that head  
their having excited an unreasoning pre-  
judice by preaching or exhortation. But  
all provocations of this nature were  
wanting, and the Yanchow affair literally  
came within the scope of the  
sundered-treaty "reservation." Similar-  
ly the outrages in Formosa, the firing  
upon a boat's crew at Swatow, the diffi-  
culty at Foochow, the posting of obno-  
xious proclamations throughout central  
China, were all events threatening danger  
to British life and property, and were in  
nearly all cases absolutely unprovoked.

That despite the clamours of the  
ignorant the Government has approved  
the conduct of Mr Medhurst, and as a con-  
sequence that of all concerned with him,  
is cheering glimpses of hope in the midst  
of what to discourage the wellwisher of  
the Chinese and of the success of for-  
eign enterprise. The want of the New York  
papers (of which a peculiarly amusing  
instance is supplied in an article from  
the Herald just to hand) has happily  
missed its mark; and we may be assured  
that none will more heartily rejoice than  
our American friends in China, to whom  
the abandonment of the British position  
would involve the gravest inconvenience.  
It may seem ungenerous, but, in face of  
the fact that Americans have steadily  
profited by every so-called "high-handed"  
act of ours in China, we cannot but  
express our disgust at the persistent  
manner in which the assertion is made  
that "it was left for Americans to set  
the first example of justice, humanity,  
toleration and even international decency  
towards China." It will be amusing to  
read their comments upon the "reserva-  
tion" clause.

We shall again advert to this subject,  
which has excited unusual interest at  
home in circles whose ordinary vision of  
Chinese matters is bounded by the straight-  
lines of tea and silk tables. We are  
passing through a grave crisis in the  
history of our relations with this empire,  
and one that cannot be ignored by the  
most unthinking. Every one who places  
before the public facts or arguments one  
way or the other, is contributing more or  
less to the important end of thoroughly  
ventilating the question.

LOCAL.

By our shipping reports it will be seen that  
the M. G. barque *Madeira* was wrecked on  
the Pratae on the night of 28th ultimo.  
Captain and crew are safe, and were brought  
in to-day by the barque *Yund*.

A MARINE COURT of Enquiry was held last  
week, by Mr. O. Owen, Senior Magistrate,  
Straits Settlements and Lieutenant A. Ross,  
of H. M. s. *Warwick*, in the building  
used as the Court of Requests, regarding  
the loss of the British barque *Kin Kong*  
Roos, belonging to Singapore, on the 4th  
ultimo, on Dorkwaling Island. After the  
Chief Officer's and native seamen's evidence  
had been given, the Court was of opinion  
that the Captain (Jahn), was to blame for  
the loss of the vessel. He is, we hear, at  
present at Saigon.

We are glad to see an announcement to the  
effect that arrangements were completed for  
the issue of the *Straits Times*, on Monday  
the 22nd Feb., of its usual size. Since the  
issue of which the old plant was destroyed  
one contemporary has been published in re-  
duced size. We heartily congratulate it on  
its restoration.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr Goodlake resumed his place on the  
Bench this morning and got through a  
number of cases with his usual adminis-  
trative ability. The roll was not a heavy one,  
and His Worship did not fall asleep during  
the disposal of the cases.

Inspector Horspool brought up four Chi-  
nese, whom he had arrested in Tai-woh  
Lane. The first prisoner was charged as a  
branded man, and the other three were ar-  
rested and charged as having been found  
in the same house, having been in Gaol be-  
fore, and being therefore suspicious charac-  
ters. The branded man was at once hand-  
ed over to Mr Douglas; and the other three  
were each sent to one month's hard labor  
as rogues and vagabonds, after the expira-  
tion of which sentence they were ordered to  
leave the colony for \$30 each for the period of  
three months.

A Chinese bricklayer was discovered con-  
structing a nuisance near St. Paul's College

yesterday afternoon, and his Worship or-  
dered the infliction of six strokes with the  
rattian at the scene of the offence.

Chun Asing was charged on suspicion of  
having stolen some bedding from a servant  
in a Chinese house in Queen's Road West.  
The case possesses some interest because of  
the facts that it was managed (or misman-  
aged) by District Watchmen, and that the  
District Watchmen were fined for giving  
false evidence. It appears that the com-  
plainant suspected two other coolies who  
lived in the same house as prisoner, and he  
thereupon got two District Watchmen (Nos.  
6 and 7) to go with him to the house and  
arrest the prisoner. This man was  
taken, not to the Station, but to the home  
of complainant's master, where he was told  
to find out the real thieves at once. In  
this house prisoner was detained until com-  
plainant and the District Watchmen were  
round to look for the other suspected cool-  
ies; and during the peregrinations of the  
latter they discovered the bedding in the  
hands of a certain pawnbroker. The watch-  
men stood outside the door, according to the  
complainant's version of the story. This  
latter statement was earnestly sworn to by  
both the District Watchmen, who appeared  
anxious to swear positively to that point;  
and upon this His Worship appeared to de-  
cide the case. One of the watchmen con-  
fessed their head watchman; and he (ac-  
cording to his evidence) energetically ob-  
jected to and took immediate steps to  
remedy the irregularity of taking a prisoner  
to any home to be influenced, as was  
stated, by the home-master. Prisoner was  
at once ordered to the Police Station by  
the head watchman. This home-master  
himself stated that he had kept the man,  
who was his head street-coolie, in order to  
get information as to the robbery, not to  
give him in charge. The pawn-broker  
stated positively that the District Watch-  
men came inside the pawn-shop, and the  
complainant. His Worship here recalled the  
District Watchmen, who repeated their  
denial that they went inside the  
pawn-shop, and feebly modified their  
statement by saying that they went in  
no farther than customer's room. Pawn-  
broker again, in reply, clearly stated that  
the watchmen came inside of the partition  
which divides the interior of the shop from  
the stand point of the customers. And His  
Worship thereupon discharged the pris-  
oner. The complainant (Lai Ayuk) and  
D. W. Nos. 6 and 7 were convicted of hav-  
ing given false evidence, and fined \$5 each,  
in default three weeks' hard labor.

Before Mr May, the man charged with  
having attempted to utter a Bank-note  
(forged) for \$5 in a gambling-house, was  
brought up on remand. This prisoner has  
been out on bail in order to obtain and pro-  
duce a man said to be the real utterer of  
the forged note; but this man he had failed  
to discover; and Mr May said that there  
was then no alternative left but to commit  
to the Supreme Court. He had given  
every opportunity for the discovery of this  
man; and he could now do no more than  
simply commit the prisoner for trial at the  
next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme  
Court.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.  
(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)  
March 5, 1869.  
The Chief Justice sat at eleven.

In the matter of an application for bounty  
for capture of seven piratical junks by  
H. M. gunboat *Haughty*.—Mr Pauncefoot  
appeared as Queen's Advocate, instructed  
by Mr Francis, proctor.

His Lordship remarked that the cases  
had stood over a long time, and no expla-  
nation seemed to be given. Touching the  
profits that the crafts destroyed were of a  
piratical character or not, the affidavits  
filed were not sufficient for him to decide  
judicially. If, however, Mr Pauncefoot,  
as Queen's Advocate, would state that he  
was satisfied, then he (the O. J.) would be  
content. The learned advocate would see  
that the Court could not look beyond the  
affidavits, while he (Mr P.), in his capacity  
of Queen's Advocate could satisfy himself  
by inquiries outside of the affidavits.

Upon those further inquiries, the  
Queen's Advocate stated to the Court that  
he was satisfied as to the profits, then  
there was an end of the case; and he (the  
O. J.) would give judgment accordingly.

Mr Pauncefoot doubted that he was called  
upon in his official capacity to act in this  
manner in the present case. He was there  
as counsel, and though he could certainly  
give his individual opinion that he had  
made investigations and found that the  
vessels destroyed were piratical—and had  
an experienced seaman from the gun-boat  
present to answer any questions on the  
subject—he did not know of any rule  
which compelled him to exercise the same  
judicial prerogative of deciding as Advocate  
for the Queen as to whether the vessels were  
piratical or not.

His Lordship replied that he did not by  
any means put it that Mr P. was bound to  
do so; and he could have no judicial power  
whatever in the matter. But the case was  
this. There was not sufficient evidence  
upon the affidavits before him to show that  
the junks referred to were piratical; and  
if he could not go beyond the affidavits to  
find evidence in proof, he had to look to  
the Queen's Advocate. If the Advocate  
for the Queen was satisfied, on further in-  
vestigation, then the Court could fairly be  
satisfied also.

Mr Pauncefoot repeated that he did not  
care thus to act in his official capacity, as it  
appeared to him to be exercising a sort of ju-  
dicial function. But he had made inquiries  
into the present case; and he had received  
from the Commodore the letter of proceed-  
ings written by Commander Mainwaring.  
From the build or fitting up the manning,  
and absence of cargo of the junks, together  
with the fact that the crews (some fifty)  
swam ashore, it was clear to his mind that  
the craft under petition were piratical;  
and he had no hesitation in saying so to the  
Court.

His Lordship remarked that if the  
Queen's Advocate gave his consent, the  
Court was satisfied. He thought it would  
be better to send home and get fuller in-  
structions on those points.

of one "snake-boat" mentioned as captur-  
ed, of which no proof whatever of piratical  
character was given.

Mr Pauncefoot stated that the very term  
"snake boat" meant a piratical boat; they  
were used for no other purpose; and the  
term was understood to mean a piratical  
boat amongst those versed in such matters.

His Lordship said that they had snake-  
boats in this harbour every year, when they  
raced annually; and they also plied between  
Macao and this port. The C. J. appealed  
to Mr Hazledan.

Mr H. said those were "dragon-boats"  
which engaged in racing through the har-  
bour. "Snake-boats" were generally known  
as piratical craft; and none plied between  
this port and Macao.

The C. J. said he had it before him that  
a snake-boat was seen and destroyed; six  
men found in her being handed over to the  
Mandarin. What did this Mandarin do with  
the men? He may have discharged them  
for all the Court knew.

Mr Pauncefoot observed that the Man-  
darin had more likely hung them.

The C. J. said that it was impossible for  
him to shut his eyes to discussions in  
Parliament at home upon the destruction  
of piratical crafts and their crews in a  
neighboring sea a long time ago. Hun-  
dreds of so-called pirates had been shot or  
drowned; and great discussions arose at  
home upon the subject. He was compelled  
to look carefully to the judicial proof of  
this matter, as well as any other matter  
brought before him.

Mr Pauncefoot (on questioning the sea-  
man in Court) said that he learnt that  
this "snake" or "pygmy" boat was in the  
act of taking fishings boats when she  
was captured and destroyed.

The C. J. said that was a very different  
thing from the affidavit. Mr P. could  
therefore either get an affidavit filed by the  
seaman; or, as in the previous case, state  
himself to the Court (as Queen's Advocate)  
that he had made further inquiries and had  
satisfied himself as to the piratical charac-  
ter of the snake-boat in question.

This having been done as in the former  
case, the petition was granted.

Mr Pauncefoot said he quite agreed with  
the Court that affidavits should in future  
be much fuller; and he would see that  
they were so.

The Court then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH  
MAIL.

The M. L. steamer *Donnat*, Capt. Bour-  
don, from Suva with dates to the 31st Jan.,  
Aden 6th Feb., Galle 10th and Singapore  
24th ult., having the *Marseilles* Mail of  
23rd ult., arrived this morning.

London, (no date).—It is stated that the  
Government are about to favor the propo-  
sal to introduce the commercial element  
into the Indian Council. Intelligence has  
just been received that the ship *Colnet*,  
laden with telegraphic cable for the Persian  
Gulf, has been abandoned sinking in the  
Bay of Biscay. French Transports are con-  
tinually arriving at Civita Vecchia with  
arms and ammunition. The shock of an  
earthquake has been felt at Florence. Late-  
st telegrams from Constantinople state  
that the Greek Ministry has agreed to the  
Protocol of the Paris Conference.

London, 5th Feb., (afternoon).—The Li-  
verpool Cotton market closed steady. The  
Coffee market closed steady. Plantation  
Ceylon middling 7/4. Native good ordi-  
nary 4/8. 7th. Shrivings 9s. 3d. 40s. Mule  
Twist 1/3 1/2.

London, 6th Feb., (afternoon).—The Li-  
verpool Cotton market closed firm and ad-  
vancing. A per cent. Rapee paper, 92 1/2;  
5 per cent. Rapee paper, 105 1/2; 6 1/2 per cent.  
Rapee paper, 110 1/2.

London, 6th Feb.—Latest advices from  
the Cape of Good Hope state that the Duke  
of Edinburgh arrived there in H. M. ship  
*Galatea* on Christmas day. Mr Trevelyan  
has tendered his resignation in consequence  
of the speech he made against His Royal  
Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Mr  
Gladstone refused to accept his resignation,  
and Mr Trevelyan has accordingly expressed  
regret to the Duke of Cambridge. Late-  
st intelligence from the East states that  
the Greek Ministry has finally been formed  
under President Zaimis. The death of  
the Marquis of Angles is announced.

New York, 7th Feb.—Latest cable tele-  
grams state that the Republican Newspa-  
pers assert that General Grant is opposed to  
the ratification of the convention between  
England and America.

London, 8th Feb.—In telegrams from Con-  
stantinople of this day's date it is stated  
that the new cabinet has been formed at  
Athens, and that the outfall of office have  
been taken. M. Zaimis has been appointed  
President of the Interior, and M. Delvianis  
the Minister for Foreign affairs. Latest  
advices from Madrid state that a preliminary  
meeting of the Spanish Cortes will be held  
on Wednesday.

"declaration" against the propriety of one  
State encouraging or aiding insurrection in  
another, which will be formally communi-  
cated to the Greek Government. It is said  
a month must elapse before all the neces-  
sary diplomatic formalities can be completed.  
Count Walewski has been entrusted  
with a special mission to the Greek Gov-  
ernment relative to the declaration agreed  
on by the Conference.

The CONFERENCE WITH AMERICA.—An  
outline of this agreement has been publis-  
hed. All claims are to be referred to a  
Commission composed of four persons, two  
appointed by each Government; they will  
sit at Washington, and elect an umpire,  
who will decide all cases on which the  
Commission is evenly divided. Claims are to  
be presented within six months of  
meeting, and compensations paid within  
eighteen months of decision.

THE COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.—The case  
of Overend, Gurney and Co. drags on  
slowly. At the recent sittings, evidence  
was given that among the "assets" trans-  
ferred to the Limited Company were two  
debts together amounting to \$251,000,  
owing by persons who had become bank-  
rupt. On the 18th instant, another seri-  
ous charge of fraud was brought forward  
against Mr R. Stuart Lane, Mr H. K.  
Chapman, and Mr F. H. Helbert, three  
directors in the Mansion-house Company,  
who appeared at the Mansion-house on two  
charges of conspiracy. It will be remem-  
bered that the same defendants were pro-  
ceeded against by one of the shareholders  
some weeks ago, but after a brief investi-  
gation the charge of issuing a deceptive  
prospectus was withdrawn. It is stated  
that the business of Lane, Hankey, and  
Co., for which the Merchants' Company  
paid \$2,500 as "goodwill," was hopelessly  
insolvent at the time of the transfer, and  
that the defendants were aware of its con-  
dition. The inquiry stands adjourned for  
a week, and the defendants are released  
upon heavy bail.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.—The Times now  
semi-officially announces that the basis of a  
treaty announced in our last is modified by  
a "reservation" to the effect that in any  
case where there is immediate danger to  
the life or property of British subjects, the  
naval authorities are empowered to act  
without reference to the Home Government.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The new gun-  
boat *Zeus* and *Hornet* will sail immedi-  
ately for China, and will be conveyed by the  
*June*, 6 (armed transport). The screw  
corvette *Cornwall*, 20, has also sailed for China.  
The Admiralty has issued a circular enfor-  
cing economy in the service.

GENERAL.—Admiral Grey's proposition  
to cede Gibraltar has received but little  
favour, and the discussion seems to have  
died out. The question of the purchase of  
Irish railways by the State is now under  
consideration. Three more election peti-  
tions are decided. At Windsor Mr. Eykyn  
(C.) retains his seat; at Norwich Sir H.  
Sturges (C.) is unseated for bribery; and at  
Drogheda Mr. Whitworth (L.) is unseated  
for intimidation. In the latter case it was  
proved that the British press had urged  
the mob to violence by inflammatory and  
seditious harangues. Agrarian outrages  
continue in Ireland. News has been received  
that the Prince of Wales became a Free-  
mason while in Sweden.

THE NORTH.

The *Swansea* brings Shanghai papers  
to the 27th February.

(Recorder.)

The Barque *Anita* was sold yesterday  
(Feb. 26) by public auction and realized  
the sum of Taels 7,000. Mr Forber, we  
understand, was the purchaser.

The Captain of one of the ships now in  
port relates that after shipping and paying  
the advance for some of his crew they mys-  
teriously left the ship as she was leaving  
land, and it seems the men had provided  
themselves with life belts, and as soon as  
the vessel was at such a distance as would  
admit of their escape, they jumped over-  
board and swam ashore.

We understand that a circular has been  
sent round by several of our Chinese mer-  
chants, requesting their friends to draw a  
line of distinction between the higher and  
the lower classes of the Chinese community  
by the wearing of stockings. Several names  
of influential Chinese have been appended  
to the circular, and it is said that in case  
of any of the signers of the circular failing  
to pay a sum of thirty dollars towards the  
levy of the papers in Tan Fook Seng's  
Hospital. This fine, we hear, has been  
considered too heavy, and is to be reduced  
to ten dollars.

(N. C. Daily News.)

We have to acknowledge receipt of the  
Customs' Reports on Trade, for the last  
quarter of 1868. As usual, these show a  
large increase in most articles of commerce.  
The import of Grey Shrivings at Shanghai  
was 900,000 pieces against 628,000 during  
the same period of 1867; of T. Cloth  
490,000 against 153,000; of Camlets 35,000,  
against 13,000; and of British and Aus-  
tralian Cloth 39,000 tons, against 20,000;  
of iron 62,000 pieces against 17,000. Luxu-  
ries show a falling off from 87,000 pieces  
to 61,000. Tea and Silk are at prices  
nearly the same figures.

We hear that the annual persecution in  
the matter of Registration fees has begun;  
and as only about 150 people have register-  
ed in the 35th class, the Court has rather a  
heavy task before it.

The following rather strongly worded  
passage is extracted from W. N. Green's  
Annual Tax Report received by the last  
mail:—We begin the year with an increas-  
ed stock, and large supplies on the way;  
and if shippers in China, in the future, are  
to be provided with the means of acting in  
the same reckless way that has been shown  
in the past, sending Teas apparently cheap  
regardless of the probability of profit, the  
China trade will be the most disastrous  
known; it is remarkable to see, season  
after season, how common sense seems to  
have been lost sight of, and those rules  
which guide the sound merchant, com-  
pletely put on one side. Must we wait  
until all the China houses are ruined be-  
fore a reasonable course of action shall be  
the rule?

TRAVEL.—A correspondent writes:—  
Up to the present time, we have had no  
paper all the season, either from London  
or Shanghai; so you may imagine the  
death of topics for conversation. Some new  
coal mines have turned up, to the North  
of Peking—fine coal, but more difficult of  
access than even that at Chaitang. The  
Peiho runs within some 40 ft of the mines,  
but it is not navigable there, and is hardly  
likely to be made so, for some time to  
come; although this process, only could  
make it possible for the coal to be brought

down in any quantity. It is filling up  
fast with stones and sand-banks in the  
upper part of its bed, and nothing, of  
course, is being done to remove or prevent  
them. The weather is warm and beauti-  
ful; trade dull; Malwa opium selling at a  
loss on Shanghai rates.

JOURNEYING IN CHINA.

(N. C. Daily News.)

Whatever may be the fate of the ques-  
tion of inland residence in the forthcoming  
treaty, the occasional journeys of foreign-  
ers and the wanderings of the wiser misan-  
thropes are both contributing to a knowledge  
of the empire, and acquainting the natives  
to the presence of foreigners amongst them.  
It is the necessary prelude to the impend-  
ing change which must sooner or later leave  
foreigners at liberty to traverse the length  
and breadth of the empire. The sad con-  
dition of a cycle of generations must be eventu-  
ally broken down; the contact of stationary  
ideas with the restless and energetic ideas  
of progressive institutions must induce  
changes, even in the unexciting atmosphere  
of the Middle Kingdom. And signs are  
not lacking that these influences are already  
gradually making themselves felt. There is  
a restless element amongst civilization, the  
shock of which no mailed armour can long  
sustain, and no spear or stink-pots can  
hope to contend with successfully. It is not  
a question of the achievement of the su-  
perior human being from the West, whose  
loftier ideas and higher powers there is  
radiating an unobtrusive influence for  
which time and patience are alone needed,  
in order that they may effect a lodgment  
in the Chinese mind, and sow the seeds of  
better things.

In addition to the thousand and one short  
trips made by foreigners on pleasure bent,  
there have been quite a series of travellers  
travelling comparatively short time, whose  
labours have attained, some of them, to the  
dignity and importance of expeditions. Re-  
calling trips from Hangchow to Foochow,  
Hoo-chow to Kiu-king, the valley of the  
Yang-tze to Chung-king and through See-  
chen and back to Han-kow by the Han,  
Chin-kiang to Che-foo, Tient-sin to Chin-  
kiang, the Grand Canal and new Yellow  
River, Chin-kiang to Wu-hu and Ta-tung,  
and a host of others, we see that the spirit  
of travel is becoming popular. So long as  
such excursions are made with ordinary pru-  
dence, they are in the highest degree to be  
encouraged. We have no doubt that they  
will become common year by year; and if  
it should happen that residence in the in-  
terior is not dealt with in the revised treaty,  
these travelling parties will at least prepare  
the way for the time when this privilege  
can no longer be withheld. The discussion  
that has been raised, too, as to the com-  
parative value of inland cities as centres of  
trade, will give a stimulus to adventure;  
and information regarding internal markets  
will gradually flow in upon us. Then not  
only for purposes of geography, geology,  
and antiquities, is the empire worthy of be-  
ing thoroughly explored, but also for dis-  
covering and estimating its mineral re-  
sources, which must ultimately become an  
important consideration in the further de-  
velopment of the country. One thing great-  
ly needed about the interior is accurate  
information as to its requirements and re-  
sources, and in the memorials and letters  
on the revision of the treaty, this is painfully  
apparent. No doubt, accurate information  
is very difficult to obtain, but there is,  
nevertheless, much to be known that is  
readily within reach, and we look to enter-  
prising foreigners to supply us with the  
results of their observations, when making  
excursions. The resources of many of the  
provinces are by now almost entirely un-  
known, and much of our information is  
derived from single observers. It seems  
almost incredible that, in an empire with  
such ample water navigation, and, densely  
populated, foreign enterprise should have  
done so little for its exploration. But  
after all, the foreign community is very  
small, and China is very distant from Eu-  
rope. Foreign residents have very little  
leisure; and we have not a single specimen  
of what has been termed the idle class who  
about so much at home. Then the enor-  
mous distance prevents Europeans from  
invading the empire as pleasure seekers or  
as bookmakers, and we are almost alto-  
gether dependent on the stray efforts of  
the residents for our increments of knowl-  
edge. But the taste for such pursuits is  
increasing, and so are the facilities. The  
introduction of a more liberal policy at  
Peking, of an attempt on the part of the  
Chinese to co-operate with foreigners,  
would give an immense impetus to all un-  
dertakings that lie in the path of the future  
progress of the empire.

BANGKOK.

The *Chow Phya* brought us news of no  
importance this trip. We glean the follow-  
ing items from the *Bangkok Summary*.  
Everything was quiet and the attention of  
the Prime Minister, H. E. Chow Phya  
Kalahou, seemed to be entirely occupied  
with internal improvements. A canal be-  
tween Makiawng and Esan was formally  
opened. His Excellency's presence oc-  
curred on the 11th ult. It is 340 new long,  
equal to about 8 1/2 miles, and cost about 600  
catties, equal to about \$28,000. It com-  
pletes the entire inland communication be-  
tween Bangkok and Petalabure city,  
shortening the distance between the two  
cities one-half, and has taken three years  
to excavate. His Majesty the Wangun,  
second King, had gone on a 12 days' trip  
to Thantaboon-in. H. M. s. *Impregnable*,  
Admiral Rowan, commanding the U. S.  
squadron in the China Sea, was expected  
on a visit during the present month. In  
connection with this a great panic was ex-  
cited among the natives by a stupid hoax  
on the 1st instant. A placard was stuck  
upon the white walls of one of the build-  
ings adjoining the International Court,  
stating that on the 27th instant, a fleet of  
100 French and American gunboats, armed  
with 100 guns, were coming to take Bang-  
kok by storm! Government has sent a  
corps of men to survey that part of the  
Malayan Peninsula which belongs to Siam,  
and the Western Coast of the Gulf south  
of the point at which the survey of 'Captain  
Richards began 8 or 10 years since.—  
*Straits Times*.

A BARRISTER, noted for his absence of  
mind, was once witnessing the representa-  
tion of "Macbeth," and on the witch's re-  
plying to the Thane's inquiry, that they  
were "doing a deed without a name," catch-  
ing the sound of the words, he started up,  
exclaiming to the astonishment of the au-  
dience, "A deed without any name! Why,  
it's not worth six-pence."

TROUBLES AT REUNION.

(From the Port Louis Commercial Gazette.)

Reunion has been the scene of troubles  
which were only quelled by recourse to  
armed force. As the last mail steamer left  
Reunion a fortnight after the events took  
place the details have probably gained pub-  
licity in France and England, but silence  
having been imposed on the Press of Reu-  
nion we publish in French a narrative of  
what took place prepared from the notes of  
an impartial eye-witness. Although the  
ostensible motive of the demonstration was  
the undue influence exercised by the Je-  
suits in their interference with industrious  
occupations of the lower classes, principally  
artisans, it is quite clear that the origina-  
tors of the disorder had other objects in  
view than their expulsion. The colony had  
been declining for some time, owing to the  
diminution of the production caused by  
disease in the cane, drought, and finally by  
the hurricanes of March. The late com-  
munications from the Imperial Government  
showed little sympathy for the inhabitants  
and it had refused the different means of  
assistance that had been solicited. Though  
not avowed there is no doubt that this  
indifference, combined with certain smart  
allusions made by the Governor in his late  
address to his Council as to the unreason-  
ableness of the colony to the Govern-  
ment, caused much irritation among a po-  
pulation suffering severely; and seeing  
their production rapidly decreasing they  
most imprudently thought that the distress  
would be mitigated by attempts at intima-  
d



## Intimations.

## NOTIFICATION.

## THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.

THE following Notification has been issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton:

No. 2.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, February 26, 1869.

Representations having been made to the undersigned with reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the due fulfilment of contracts through the failure of the Teamen and Brokers to supply Tea in bulk according to the master upon which they were purchased, he brought the matter, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, before the Chinese authorities, with a view to devising some mode by which the evil complained of might be rectified.

It is obvious that the remedy lay to a great extent in the hands of the purchasers themselves, by the refusal of the Teas if they were inferior to the samples; but difficulties interpose in following this course, such as Tonnage having been engaged, advances having gone forward, and others unnecessary to mention. Moreover, as the rejection of a ship was little likely to cause loss or damage to the Teamen, owing to market fluctuations, no unwillingness was felt on his part to such a result; in fact, it was an encouragement to fraudulent practices. The undersigned was therefore of opinion that compelling the fulfilment of contracts, or enforcing what is termed an "equitable cut" for inferior quality, were necessary measures, if trade was to be conducted on anything like a sound basis; he therefore directed his attention to devising a mode of arbitration or proceeding by means of which the expense and delay of a Chinese court of law might be avoided. It is not worth while to detail the particulars of the proposition he made, as, after long negotiations, it was rejected by the Tea guild, who met it by a counter proposition that if Tea when delivered was not equal to muster, it should be rejected. Seeing that no amicable arrangement could be arrived at, the undersigned, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, requested the Chinese authorities to notify to the Teamen, brokers, and others, that the utmost rigour of the law would be enforced in all cases of fraudulent practices, and he hopes that the Proclamation, which has been issued accordingly, a copy of translation of which is annexed, will have the effect intended, by abating the parties against whom it is directed that they will not escape with impunity from the consequences of their misdeeds.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

Proclamation by CHIEF Magistrate of the Nanchai District, and YANG, Magistrate of the P'wangy District:

We have received instructions from his Honor the Financial Commissioner, embodying orders from his Excellency the Viceroy in terms as follow:

"The Viceroy received a communication on the 20th August last from the British Consul, Mr. Robertson, to the effect that he has been addressed by the British merchants at Canton with reference to the great loss and detriment to their trade caused by the inferior qualities of the Teas supplied by the Teamen, notwithstanding their contracts to deliver Teas according to muster. The practice appears to be that the Teamen take round samples of Teas, and the merchants, after inspecting and tasting their quality, and arranging for the price to be paid for the ship with the weight in pounds and the time of delivery, engage to be bound by vessels proceeding to England, and when the Teas are agreed to arrive in Canton, they are found on inspection to be not only far inferior in quality to the sample supplied, but largely mixed with what are called 'lie-teas,' or leaves of plants of all kinds prepared to imitate the genuine tea. This has now become the regular practice, and it is necessary that some measures should be taken to put an end to the frauds which are thus perpetrated. He therefore urges that measures be devised with this end in view, etc., etc. The U. S. Consul, Mr. King, has also made a similar representation. On receipt of the foregoing the Viceroy orders that a notification be issued to the Tea dealers with injunctions to be laid upon them for their obedience."

The Magistrate being in receipt of the above instructions, have to issue a notification in pursuance of their tenor; and we do therefore accordingly proclaim for the instruction of all members of the Tea Trade, that it is an obvious duty to make honesty and good faith the guiding principles of commerce with foreign merchants, and that to cherish fraudulent designs can in no wise be permitted. They should, moreover, bear in mind that the bulk of the Tea export has been confined of late years to the ports of Fukien, whilst the local trade in Canton Teas itself has at the same time languished in an unusual degree. If fraudulent practices in the way of false packing be further persisted in, not only will those guilty of such acts be liable to prosecution and thus incur the danger of arrest and of actions for compensation, but the trade itself will continue to fall off daily, and the possibility of gain to the trader will be still more remote. It is not difficult to perceive on which side the real interest of the dealer actually lies. After the issue of this Notification, if the traders referred to fail to amend their ways, and still continue indulging in fraudulent practices, on complaint being lodged by foreign merchants, they shall not only be required to make compensation, but shall further be visited with severe punishment, under the statute for assuiling the offence of obtaining money under false pretences with the crime of robbery. Be ye careful, therefore, not to disobey, and thus to involve yourselves in trouble. Let all tremblingly obey. A special Proclamation.

Dated February 22nd, 1869.

Translated by

W. FRED. MAYERS.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG.

HAS on hand a large stock of COAL of the best quality, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the same under Contract, at Hongkong and any Treaty Port in China.

The Depot drawing supplies from the best Mines only, intends to provide a superior article, free of the Surface Coal that has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILLER & Co., Agents.

Kilung, April 2, 1869.

## Intimations.

## SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees.

HON. W. KESWICK, Esq., FORBES, Esq., JOHN DENT, Esq., H. G. THOMSON, Esq., R.N.

Directors.

HON. H. B. GIBB, Esq., W. MACAULAY, Esq., G. J. HELLAND, Esq., D. SABBON, Esq., G. HEARD, Esq., Rev. W. H. BEACH, W. LEWIS, Esq., J. J. MORRIS, M.D.

Committee of Management.

HON. W. KESWICK, Chairman.

W. MACAULAY, Esq., H. G. THOMSON, Esq., J. J. HELLAND, Esq., Esq., R.N.

Donations of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

A. OVERBURY, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 23, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR, PLUMBER.

HOUSE, SHIP, & STEAM-BOAT COPPERSMITH & BRASSFOUNDER.

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane.

Hongkong, October 23, 1868.

Published weekly. Subscription (Exclusive of postage) 12s. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE, AND LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy, Original Articles, Notes and Queries on Legal points, Reports of Public Meetings, News of the Week, Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged 1s. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

RENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with punctuality and despatch.

And, DISTRAINT WARRANTS or Rent ISSUED and EXECUTED.

Security, if required.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON, 65, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES.

The Colonial Secretary, The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq., G. HEARD, Esq., The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio), W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., Resident Surgeon, Mr. YOUNG, House Surgeon, W. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

2nd " (2 Beds in a Room), " " \$2.00

3rd " (Public Ward), " " \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognized Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony. Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:—

1st Class, \$60.

2nd " " 40.

3rd " " 20.

By order, W. PATTERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

"STAG HOTEL."

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES, Proprietor.

Breakfast, 9 A.M.

Dinner, 1 P.M.

Supper, 7 P.M.

Refreshments provided at all hours. Regular Daily Meals at \$30 per month.

The undermentioned Papers are filed:—

China Mail, Daily Press, China Express, Illustrated London News, Punch, Engineer, Scientific American, China Pictorial.

JOHN DRINKS, Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

IF the Package left some years back at the Store of the undersigned, addressed JOSEPH GULLY, Esq., is not claimed within fourteen days from the date hereof, it and the contents will be sold to defray expenses.

BOWRA & Co., mss

Hongkong, February 22, 1869.

## Houses and Lands.

## TO LET.

WITH immediate possession. That desirable BUNGALOW, situated at Pokfulam, and known as "Belmont."

Apply to GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, February 27, 1869.

## HOUSE TO LET.

With possession from 1st March.

HAT desirable residence "DOULDER LODGE," at present occupied by The Hon. H. J. BALT, Esq. Good Stables attached.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1869.

## TO LET.

HOUSES, Commodious in every respect, in that healthy and desirable locality, viz., Mosque Terrace.

Apply to JOHN GERRARD.

Hongkong, February 3, 1869.

## CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET.

A FEW Sets of these desirable CHAMBERS are now vacant, and can be had on reasonable terms. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & Co.

Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

## TO LET.

THE Corner HOUSE, No. 13a in Peel Street, containing five Rooms with Commodious Room and Godown attached. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to H. PESTONJEE SETNA.

At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER & Co's Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 19, 1869.

## TO LET.

THE Corner HOUSE, No. 22 A, in Gage Street, containing six Rooms with Commodious Room and Godown attached. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to H. PESTONJEE SETNA.

At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER & Co's Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, December 1, 1868.

## TO LET.

With immediate possession.

TWO Two-Storey Granite GODOWNS at Wanghi, adjoining the Timber Yard of the Union Dock Company.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, November 23, 1868.

## TO LET.

WITH immediate possession, the House and Offices, No. 4, Gough Street, lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON & Co.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## TO LET.

A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.

Apply to ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, October 5, 1868.

## TO LET.

THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof GODOWN capable of containing 1,000 chests of Opium. Situated in the most central part of Queen's Road. Apply to J. F. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.

Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

## TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.

RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the Ridge of the Hill, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to MR. BARRINGTON, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

## LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Idles, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

## NOTICE.

## TO LET.

THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.

For particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

## TO LET.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns. Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

## TO BE LET.

TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 65.

Apply to GAVIN THOMPSON.

at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co's Office, Hongkong, December 18, 1867.

## For Sale.

Per "Mail Steamer" and late Arrivals.

MISS ROSE

HAS received a choice assortment of French GLASSES, black and colored, BAREGE and FANCY DRESSES, black and colored pieces VELVETS and SATINS in the newest shades.

Plain and FANCY RIBBONS, VELVETS, SASH RIBBONS, and DRESS TRIMMINGS in great variety. Real OLONIE and VALENCIENNES LACES.

Ladies' and Children's trimmed and untrimmed HATS in all the fashionable shapes.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid GLOVES and BOOTS.

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Chinese Text of the same.
- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
- 3.—Treaty with France.
- 4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia

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CHAS. A. SAINT,  
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